TERMS: TERMS:

Daily Paper, seven dollars per annum, and at the rate of allars it taken for a shorter period thin one year. For the set worky, five dollars per annum and three dollars for six Set worky, five dollars per annum at the end of the year. It would be an advance, to be paid in the office, or remitted by mails, and that of the ser remitted per mail, in good and the paid by the orders. The postage of all assistate Bank notes, at the risk of the Editors, the postage of all sessible Bank notes, at the risk of the Editors, the postage of all sessions between the orders. The postage of a single letter is determined in an extensive business, which operates as a serious tax postage of the series of

scarcity of any account to the writer. It is the accumulation of postage, in an extensive business, which operates as a scrioustax postage, in an extensive business, which operates as a scrioustax upon bolitors.

IN THE BAILY ENQUIRER:—For TER lines or less, first insertion, fifty cents, and every succeeding insertion twenty-five serious, fifty cents, and a bail cents for each insertion after the first, were, that, a year and a bail cents for each insertion after the first, were, that, a year and a bail cents for each insertion after the first.

Annual adventisers are charged 8100 (paper included.) that proportion for advertisements of a greater length, Lottery that proportion for advertisements of a greater length, Lottery vallers and Automores are charged 8100 (paper included.)

No THE SEMI-WEEKLY—For TEN linus, or less, first insertion of cents; for each continuance 50 cents.

Orders from a distance must be accompanied with the advance of the following and tributes. I respect, exceeding eight lines, are carged for as advertisements.

ET All Obstructes and Automores.

ET All Obstructes and Automores.

For all shands withing as unknown to us, mass be authenticated by a sudoration of the Postmaster in the neighborhous, or they will us case be published. Every measure, that has been taken between the postmaster in the neighborhous, or they will us case be published. Every measure, that has been taken between the postmaster in the neighborhous, or they will us case be published. Every measure, that has been taken between the postmaster in the neighborhous, or they will use case be published. Every measure, that has been taken to over impositions and quizzes, has hejetofore, proved unavailing, we therefore, insure upon such communications being certified to the name of the Postmaster. scritten on the back of the letter.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

As away, from Hooper's Rock, in Cumberland County, the last of Way, my negro man, William, about 5 feet, 10 inches hogh, straight built, a bright mulatte, grey eyes, broad face, bushy han, inclined to a reddish color, part of one of his toes cut off—the about twenty years old. The above reward, and all reasonable expenses paid, if arrested beyond the limits of the State of Virginia, or good all reasonable expenses paid, if taken in the State of Virginia, and delivered to me at Hooper's Rock, Comberland Camy, Virginia.

LISHA JACKSON.

VIRGINIA.—At a Communication of Communication of the Camberland Camy, Virginia.

VIRGINIA .- At a Circuit Court held for Prince Edward country, August the 19th, 1853.

Samuel Allen,

against

Winstow Robinson Trustee of Charles Woodson,

Deft:
This cause came on this day to be further heard on the papers formtrify read, and was argued by counsel. Or consideration whereof, the
Court doth acquelge, order and decree, that one of the Commissioners
of the court, do take the account directed to be taken by the order
of the 21st March, 1853, to be taken by Commissioner Dickinson,
and make report thereof to this court; and the Court dath further
agingle, order and decree, that the same Con missioner do accertain paid, Robinson, and the proportions the pof they are entitled to receive, and make report thereof to this Court. And it enable the
Commissioner to require by publication, it some newspaper published
to the city of Richmond for four successes weeks, all persons having
taken upon the said Trust Fund, as sevens, all persons having
taken upon the said Trust Fund, as sevens, all persons having
taken upon the said Trust Fund, as sevens, all persons having
taken upon the said Trust Fund, as sevens, all persons having
taken upon the said Trust Fund, as sevens, all persons having
taken upon the said Trust Fund, as manufand nature of their
day inserted in said publication, the amount and nature of their
claims.

A Copy—Teste,

B. J. WORSHAM, Clerk.

COMNISSIONER'S OFFICE, PRINCE EDWARD C. H., VIRGINIA, NOVEMBER 1853.

The parties interested in the foregoing decree, are hereby notified, that I will proceed to execute the same jou Wednesday, the 21st day of December, 1853, at my office at Prints Edward C. H., Virginia, at which time and place, they are required to appear before me with their evidence, to enable me take the several accounts therein ordered accounts therein ordered accounts the several accounts the

Com r of Carcuit Court of P Edward.

VIRGINIA: At a Carcuit Court held for Prince Edward.

Courty, March 18th, 1853:
Joseph D Chambers, Joseph M. Fonikes and Martha his wife,
John Tackston, Francis Thackston, Samuel Thackston, Benjamin
Thackston, Introductry Watson and Nary his wite, William W. H.
Thackston, Beny Thackston, William Wilson, rancis Auderson
by his next friend, Richard Wilson, Ann Wilson, Francis Auderson
and Martha his wife, Herjamin W. Wennek, James W. Womack,
Green and Allerter and Sarah Ann his wife, Egbert Womack, John Archer Womack, William A. Hatchett and Frances E. his wife, James
W. Hatchett and Emily his wife, Susan E. Womack, an infant, who
suce by her next friend, Benjamin W. Womack,

— Mitchell and
Ananda his wife, Robert Moore and Martha his wife,

sgalant

Daniel Allen, and the unknown heirs and distributers of Josah Chambers.

On the motion of Richard B. Allen, otherwise called R. B. Allen, leave is given bonto life his answer, which is accordingly filed, and to which the plantiffs repited, generally, and then this cause, in which the biff has been regularly taken for confessed at the ruigs, and set down for hearing, as to the defendants, Danial N. Allen, Wilham Hofeman, and Martha his write, James Lindsey and Effizabeth his wife,—— Oelesby and Sally P. his wite, John Einzbeth his wife,—— Oelesby and Sally P. his wife, John Lindsey, William Lindsey, Virginia Allen, William Hofeman, son of Sen,—
Graveley and Sarah his wife, John Seymour Holeman and Ann Latenta his wife, John Allen, Charles Align, Johnson Dangang and Harrig, his wife, Martha C. Barbee, Mary te Sansberry, wife of B. Raysberry, Hill McCraw and Ann E. bi-wife, Ambur Martha Lindsey, William A. Chumbers and Emeline his wife, William B. Avereti, William A. Chumbers and Emeline his wife, Johnson John J. Biggins and Martha Ann Lie wife, Archer L. Allen, Allind Watkmand Mary Eliza his wife, Alex?, Faulkner and ferich his wife, Richliff Allen, Josiah Nelson Polly, wife of John Gaford, Julin Politard, Martha Nelson, and Andrew Nelson, and march the plainings have regularly proceeded by publication against the plainings have regularly proceeded by publication against the defendants, wip are out of this Commonwealth; Charles B. Allen, Samuel Allen, B. B. Stonsberry, Andrew C. Elitot, Robert A. Elriot, William B. Averett, William Z. Thackston, Charles A. Thackston, Monroe Duncan, and Harriet, his wife,—Colemn and Fliza, his wife, Benjumth A. Allen and John Gadord, and also against the parties whose names are unknown, cone on this day to be heard on the bill answers of the other tries in the estate, his wife, report of Commissioner Watkins made in pursuance of the order of the 20th day of August, 1852, and saargued by connsel. On consideration whereof the Court boing of pilon that the rights of the said Fenonto order, he is directed to insert the same in some newspaper printed in the city of Richmond, for four successive weeks, and to require all persons having any claim to any part of the said estate, to thake known to him their respective claims. And the Court doth further skipidge, order and decree that the same Commissioner do enquire whicherary, and if any, which of the married female distributees and hoirs of Josiah Chambers, deceased, require a settlement to be made on them, and make report thereof to this Court; and the Court do horder, that in all cases where notice of the time and place of executing any part of the above order or decree, is necessary to be given to the parties, a notice published in some convenient newspater once a week, for four successive weeks, shall be equivalent to personal service of said notice on the parties.

A Copy—Teste:

B. J. WORSHAM, C. C. ider, he is directed to insert the same in some newspaper printer

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

PRINCE EDWARD, C. H., VA., NOV. 18, 1853. If
All persons interested in the foregoing decree, are hereby notified
that on Wennesday, the 21st day of December, 1853, at my office, at
Prince Edward Court. House, Virginia, I will commence taking the
several accounts, and making the several enquiries therein ordered,
and that I will commune the same for three successive days, between
the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M., and 3 o'clock, P. M., at which time and
place they are required to lay before me their evidences. Nov. 23-cw4w Con'r of the Circuit Court of Prince Edwar.

Nov. 25—cwiw Con'r of the Circuit Court of Petice Edward.

VIRGINIA.—IN CHANCERY.—At rules holden in the Ulerk's Capte of the Circuit Court, for the county of Hanover, on the 9th day o. November 1853:
Charles P. Goodall, administrator of Francisca Johnson, deceased, long Thompson, administrator of William L. Thompson, deceased, whol Augusta A. Thompson, cecased, William O. Winston, administrator of Betty Mattida Richardson, deceased, Dudley Richardson, administrator of Betty Mattida Richardson, deceased, Dudley Richardson, Dudley Richardson, David Richardson, Richard Roundtree and Francisca, the wife, Mattida Richardson, Alcin Blabation, Martin and Betay A., his wife, Milta Richardson, Alcin Blabation, David Winston administrator of Publication William O. Winston administrator of Betay A., his wife, Milta Richardson, Alcin Blabation, David Winston administrator of Betay A., his wife, Milta Richardson, Alcin Martin and Betay A., his wife, Milta Richardson, Alcin Martin and Betay A., his wife, Milta Richardson, Alcin Martin and Betay A., his wife, Milta Richardson, Alcin Miltandon, David Winston, administrator of Betay A., his wife, Milta Richardson, Miltandon Winston, administrator of Betay A., his wife, Milta Richardson, Miltandon Winston, administrator of Betay A., his wife, Milta Richardson, Miltandon Winston, administrator of Betay A., his wife, Mil

c., has we, Marin and Betay A., his wife, Milta Richardson, Alter Bichardson, Thomas M. R. Richardson, William O. Winston, admin histator of Swanna Roundtree, and as administrator of Samuel A. litchardson and David Rolston and Judith T., his wife, Planniffs: afainst Patay T. Thomas, administratrix of Robert Thomas, deceased, and ratsy T. Thomas, administratrix of Robert Thomas, deceased, and in her own right, Robert A. Thomas, Richard S. Thomas, John B. Thomas, Seorge T. Thomas, William J. Thomas, William O. Thomas, Sirah Anderson, Slias B. Jones and Martha B., his wife, Jefferson R. Noell, and Elizabeth F., his wife, and Marty W. Doss, heirs of Robert Thomas, adeceased, and John B. Thomas, and Charles W. Jones, Nathaniel A. Thompson, Sherti of Hanover county, and personal representative of John B. Anderson, deceased, and of David Johnson, deceased, and of Johnse H. Harchett, Sheriff of Louisa county, and personal representative of Berryman Johnson, deceased,
The object of this suit is for a settlement of the account of the defendant Paper.

is seed, and of oteorise observed, and personal representative of Berrystst, Shoriff of Louiss county, and personal representative of Berrystst, Shoriff of Louiss county, and personal representative of Robert Thomas, deceased, and for an account of all the slaves and their increase, mentioned in a deed from John B. Anderson to Robert Thomas, which came to the possession of the said Robert Thomas and of the manner in which the same have been disposed of and where they now are, and an account of the hires and annual profits of the said slaves, since they came to the possession of the said Robert Thomas, and an account of the costs and profits of the tact or land in the said deed metacond, stace it came to the possession of the said Robert Thomas, and anacount of the real estate, of which the said Robert Thomas died, send an account of the real estate, of which the said Robert Thomas has been dipose do f, and for a sale of the said land. And an affidaty having been made and filed in the cause, that the defendant, Mary W Doss, is not a resident of of this State, it is ordered that the said defendant of appear here within one month atter due publication of life order, and do what is necessary to protect her interest in this suit.

Nor. 17—cw4w.

WM. T. H. POLLARD, C. C.

VIRGINIA: -IN CHANCERY.—At Rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court for the County of Hanover, on the 9th day of November, 1833.

George W. Pulliam, Frances W. Armstrong, and William W. Pulliam, Plaintiffs:

am, against, Charles W. Debney and George W. Doswell, Administrators, with as will annexed of Stephen T. Pulliam, dec'd, Joseph J. Pleasants sathaniel C. Crensbaw and Walter Crew, the Trustees named is the will of Stephen T. Pulliam and John, Elizabeth and Nancy, Defendants.

RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

PUBLISHED DAILY AND SEMI-WEEKLY, BY RITCHIES & PRYOR.

THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 1.

THE MESSAGE.

The quidnunes about Washington have duly informed the sagacious gentlemen in other respects, they all agree in conceding that the President will assume high ground in relation to the question of slavery. This circumstance attests the existence of a general conviction that the President will not be wanting in regard for the rights of the South. On this one point at least both friend and foe are satisfied.

We are confident that we hazard nothing in predicting that the general character of the Message will be exactly and entirely in accordance with the sentiments of the State rights Democracy of Virginia. It is our opinion that President Pierce will neither shirk any issue of importance nor conceal his sentiments in the vague generalities of ambiguous phraseology. He will boldly meet the great questions of the day, and will proclaim his opinions in the unequivocal and emphatic language of an honest and earnest man-The questions of internal improvement by the Federal gov ernment, of Rivers and Harbors, and of Free Trade, will be argued and disposed of in the spirit, and in accordance with the authority of Jefferson and Madison.

But it seems that the declarations of the Message are to make no impression on the country, and that they are to be regarded as mere specious declamation. This is the position which the Whig Press assume in order to weaken the effect of the sound doctrines of the Message. We must interpret, they tell us, the opinions of the President in accordance with his acts. Now, the Message of the President to the Congress of the United States, is an act, and an act too of the utmost significancy and consequence. It is an official communication from the Executive to the Legislative oranch of the government, and forms in contemplation of the constitution, the basis of the action of Congress. It presents to Congress and to the country, the most mature opinions and solemn convictions of the President in regard to the public weal. How absurd to stigmatise such a paper as mere hollow profession and rhetorical clap-trap, and to represent it as of no moment in comparison with the insignificant appointment of village postmasters and collectors of customs.

The country will regard the message of the President at the most solemn and authoritative exposition of his opinions, and will approve and condemn him according to the character of his message. If it abound in sentiments and suggestions which touch the popular heart and accord with the popular judgment, the Whig Press will scarcely succeed in preventing a demonstration of popular admiration.

AGITATION IN SCOTLAND.

British writers display an ungenerous pleasure in predictng the dissolution of our Union, in consequence of the social antagonism between the States of the North and the South. Yet, the stability of the British Empire rests not upon so secure a basis of common interest and unity of feelng, as to justify malicious commentary on the domestic strifes of this country. Of the wrongs of Ireland, and of its efforts to break the chain which binds it to the oppressor, the world has heard much during the last half century. And, recent intelligence indicates, that Australia will assert its independence at no distant day. India is held in subjection by the pressure of military rule, and even the British pro vinces of this continent, have frequently manifested a desire to sunder their connexion with the mother country. Rut, Scotland was thought to be bound to England by every tie of interest and feeling. The London Correspondent of the National Intelligencer, farnishes the following facts, which first with artillery, and afterwards with the bayonet, so stoof steam. seem to disprove the correctness of this egaclusion:

The "Wrongs of Caledonic" is among other novelties, an old song revived, or rather it has something of the Slogan old song revived, or rather it has something of the Slogan shout or war-cry in it. A meeting of 2,200 persons was held at Edinburgh a few days ago. On the platform were the Earl of Egilatoun, who presided, the Earl of Buchan, Lord Grey, Sir Archibald Aliana, Admiral C. Napier, the Lords Provosts of Edinburgh, Perth, &c. The Earl of Egilatoun, in his opening speech, said "Scotland was in earness!" and asked if "Scotland had ever failed when she was earnessily bent on the assertion of her rights?" The denied that he and his associates in this inverse had the slight. earnessiy better the described in this inovernant had the slight-est wish to weaken or interfers with the cordial and intimate amalgamaticn of feeling and interest which had been estab-lished between the two nations, and avowed that if the asso-ciation were likely to lead to a repeal of the union, he would not remain in it another moment. Still it was by lostering, and not by repressing, the spirit of nationality that a nation was to be made great, prosperous, and self-reliant. You might make a Scotchman discontented, but you could never make make a Scotchman im an Englishman.

This, we think, although pronounced by the noble speaker to be a peaceful prelude, is rather a startling one. "Scotland" seems to intimate "repeal to the union" a the alternative. We well know that a few years ago the cry
of 'justice to Ireland" was very speedily followed by one of
'repeal to the union." Lord Eglintoun certainly enomereted a very formidable list of grievances, commencing with that arising from all the effices required for the management of Scotch affairs being removed to England, and placed in English hands, and ending with a complaint, alnor one, of the inferior position assigned to the toyal arms of Scotland, when it was undeniable that these arms ought to have precedence of those of England in the emblems and devices of Scotland. The want of royal palaces, of parks, national galleries, museums, arsenals, harbors of refuge, universities, &c., was insisted on, and the une qual Parliamentary representation of Scotland, when com-pared with England, was an intolerable grievance. In conclusion, the noble Earl stated that he was opposed to the spirit of centralization, which had been curried too far for the good of that country, and he had joined the association because he believed in his heart that Scotland had been treatsetting forth the claims and grievances of Scotland, were then duly moved, seconded, and carried anidst applause.-That relative to the representation was as follows:

"That the representatives returned by Scotland to the House of Commons are not in the relative proportion of her people or the amount of her revenue, as compared with those of England; and that this meeting is of opinion that, in order to give the voice of Scotland its just weight in Pariament, that number should be increased to its fair propor-

The last resolution was as follows: "That the National Association for the Vindication of Scottish Rights, which devotes itself to the accomplishment of the objects embraced in the resolutions adopted by this meeting, is one deserving the cordial support of every true

THE WAR IN EUROPR.

We have compiled from our exchanges, and present to our caders in this issue of the Enquirer, a full and connected arrative of events on the Danube, since the first outbreak f hostilities to the date of latest intelligence. The narraive, though somewhat vague and contradictory, is replete with interest. We will continue it as the war progresses.

SENATOR FROM NEW HAMPSHIRE. The Governor of New Hampshire has appointed Ex Govrnor Williams to succeed Mr. Atherton in the Senate of the

LUNENBURG COUNTY .- A meeting will be held t the next December Court, by many of the farmers of unenburg, for the purpose of establishing an Agricultural Society in the county. The meeting will probably be addressed by several gentlemen from Petersburg and Rich-

LORD MAYOR'S DAY IN LONDON-MR. BUCH-

ANAN.

The banquet given in the evening of this day at Guildhal is represented by the London correspondents to have been a magnificent affair. Some two thousand guests were present. The Lord Mayor proposed "The healths of the foreign ministers present, and a hearty welcome to them." He said that when they returned to their own countries they would there sustain that good opinion of the city of London which the citizens were desirous to maintain. There was no city whatever that was more interested in the peace of the world than the city of London. He concluded by calling on the American minister to respond to the toast

Mr. Buchanan arose in a plain evening dress, was rec- ived with loud cheers, and said : "On behalf of the foreign ministers and myself, I beg to return you my cordial and hearty thanks for the high honor which you have conferred upon the diplomatic corps. I contees, my lord and gentlemen, that I have been much struck
with the gorgeous spectacle I have witnessed this day. I
had read much about it before I came here, but I had no proper idea of its reality - not the least. In this age of utilarianism, when the records of feudal times are rapidly passing away, it is highly gratifying to a citizen of my country to witness such a spectacle—in this age of utilitarianism, I say, because I hear that a steamer is about to be placed on the lakes of Killarney; and, as a further commentary on the spirit of the age, I may mention that at the time I was contemplating this gorgeous spectacle, I received a letter

FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 2, 1853.

THE SEAT OF WAR.

The London Times of the 10th Nov. gives the following ynopsis of the belligerent movements on the Danube:
Wallachia, the Southernmost of the Danubian Principaliics, Is separated from Bulgaria, the Northernmost province of Turkey Proper, by the stream of the Danube, which flows between the two territories from West to East. Both banks of the Danube are studded with strong fortresses, usually built opposite each other, that of Widdin being at the West public of the drift and tenor of the forthcoming Message of President Pierce. Diverse as are the predictions of these viding river. On the right bank lie Widdin, Rahova, Nicopolis, Sistova, Rustchuk, Turtukai, Silistria, and some

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

On the left hand stand Kalafat, opposite Widdle; Kalara che, opposite Rahova; Tourno, opposite Nicopolis; and Gi urgevo, opposite Rustchuk; but the places on the formed the latter. The head-quarters of the Russian army of occupation were at Bucharest, the capital of Wallachia, about eautdistant from the two points of Giurgevo and Turtuka but Prince Gorischakoll had garrisoned several other places on the left bank, including Kalafat and Giurgevo. In what strength they were thus posted it seems impossible to

Our own information received before the outhreak of ho

treme points of Widdin and Brailow. Of the movements at Brailow we have heard little more, but the passage of the river was effected in some force at Widdin, and subsequently at Rahova, Rustchuk, and Turtukai, also. We have no accurate information of these proceedings, but it appears that at Turtukai the Ottomans crossed in greater strength than at Widdin, while at the other point their numbers were also been greater than at Kalafat and Giorgevo, opposite Widdin and Rustchuk, respectively, there were, or had been, Russian garrisons.

That at Kalafat we presume must have been windraws affat the battle had been fought. One account stated cirsons.
That at Kalafat, we presume, must have been windrawa

before the landing of the Turks, for it does not seen that their lodgment in this place was attended by any fishing but at Giurgevo there was, apparently, a struggle some severity. This, at least, is the interpretation we shold put upon the "rumor" announced by the telegraph from 'ienn that "Giurgevo was taken by storm." If this shoul be ve this point, found a Russian garrison in the plac, which they attacked and defeated. At Turtukai there was no feet or garrison on the opposite bank, and the Ottomans on landing at Oltenitza threw up entrenchments for thems was.

It thus appears that the Turks must have crosed the river at not fewer than four distinct points, and two carried into the Danubian Principalities between 3 000 and That a battle has been fought appears highly probable.— 0,000 men. The division which crossed at Widin, and which now occupies Lesser Wallachia, is said to se 12,500 near Bucharest, on the morning of the 11th. strong; that at Olioniza, in a direct road to the Russian head-quarters, about 18,000. Besides these, 4,00 are restrong; that at the same and a treet road to the same and a treet road to be generally circulated that parliament ported to be at Kalarache, and 2,000 "in front" of Jurgevo.

This latter expression signifies that they have sken just unlikely to be the case, unless yet graver events should ocat that point; but, if the intelligence respecting the "stom" A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday, 12th. The re of Giurgevo be correct, the operation thus projected must sult of the deliberations were, as usual, kept secret.

hood, that a decisive combat was impending.

aid to have fallen upon them, and to have engaged then erely that the conflict lasted 28 hours.

the main body of the Russian army, we could underst the auccesses of other divisions lower down the river, he constiness of the force at the command of General of, but it is difficult, with the present information, to cover where the Russian army is. The Turks appeal have accomplished their objects with 12 000 men at Kalt with 4,000 at Kalarache, with 2,000 at Giurgevo, and th no more than 18,000 at Oltenitza, whereas the Russian sy of 150,000, or by the smallest accounts, of 60,000 in. nakes no show at all.

with the exception, indeed, of General Perlot's deli-ment, and a body of cavalry numbering some 2,500ear Kalafat,—in all little more than 10 000 men-we have ;account at all of any of the Czar's battalions. It must re membered, too, that as far as inaccuracy of reports Bon terned, the errors are not likely to be lavorable to the irks, and that the numbers with which they are represented en countering the Russians are more probably exaggerate than otherwise. For the elucidation, however, of these, well as other points of difficulty, we must wat more caplet The same journal thus resumes the subject on the foowing

We observed yesterday that no account were funshed of the strength or the operations of the Resian min body which, at the first passage of the Danubeby the liks, had marched to encounter them at Kalafat, I is not asserted that this force, which was under the command c General

Dannenberg, numbered between 30,000 ad 40,000 nen, and that it was in position between Krajovound Slans, so as to intercept the route from Kalafat to Beharest. The Turks, we were also told by the latest depatches, were occupying Lesser Wallachia,—thais to say the country about Kalafat - with 12,000 men; bt, as this was evidently the chief point at which the Danhe was t be crossed, it is impossible that the force refeed to he receive constant augmentations from the othebank of pe stream Indeed, it was expressly mentioned tit "large sodies" of Turkish troops were concentrated road Widdis-the tort opposite to Kalafat, and all these coulof course to brough

over without much difficulty when th passage of the rive had been once secured.

Now, whether the Russians advand to attack the Turks or the Turks in marching up the contry encountered the Ruesians, we are not fully informed int it is between these two armies that the battle reportednust apparently have been fought. Nor can we have any ubt that it proved dis astrons to the Russian troops. We c, it is true, merely told that "fourteen superior Russia officers were killed." and that "the Russians were retreag upon Bucharest;

but these intimations, if correct, comy volumes of intelli-If 14 superior officers were killed, w many inferior officers and how many men must have ared, in all probability the same fate? And how many of ranks must have been wounded? Those acquainted with a rules of military calculations would construct a fearfulist of casualties from the unit given in the despatch. Inhe affair at Olteniza, for instance, though no "superior ocer" was reported killed and only six wounded, the total mbers of those placed hors du combat seem to have exceed 700. Nevertheless this battle must have been fought of won, if we are to ac-

cept the present accounts strictly some 12,000 Turks against 30,000 or 40,000 Russians! No doubt, the 12 000 Turks at Kifat had been reinforced and perhaps largely, from the troo concentrated at Widdin; but it seems hardly probable, n any supposition, that they could have been raised to a rength equalling that of the Russians. Omer Pasha had see 65,000 or 75,000 men in Bulgaria. Of these he had alrity carried, according to reports, 24 000 across the river—2: 18,000 at Olteniza, 4,000 at Kalarache, and 2 000 at Gregovo. He was also menacing other points of the stream and 12,000 of his best troops had been established at Kalar.

This accounts for some 40 000 f his army; so that not more than 25 000 or thereabout to be brought.

more than 25,000 or thereabouts wold remain to be brought over. But, even supposing that amany as 20,000 of these were taken to reinforce the 12 000 t Kalafat, still the whole Turkish force thus concentrated in Lesser Wallachia would amount only to 32,000 men; indee no accounts yet received rate it at so high a strength, whens the Russians are plainly set at between 30,000 and 40,00, with strong cavalry and We wait with some cunsity for the details of so

remarkable a battle. [BY THE STEAMSHIPATLANTIC] LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By the intelligence from the sat of war it is extremely difficult to arrive at anything like a connected warrative, in the confusion of contradictory an undated dispatches that follow each other to the markets of Paris and London .-From the materials before us we re enabled to gather the details of the events that have traspiced up to the present time. A decisive battle was houry looked for. Report says the battle has already been fough at or near Bucharest, and victory is variously assigned to einer side.

The only authentic statement of any repulse the Turks have met with is, that on the moning of the 9th their force of 2,000 was compelled to evacuae the laked in front of the strong Russian position of Giugero. With this trifling cherk we have the decided in their check we have the details of a bulliant victory. THE BATTLE OF OLTENITZA.

We have now detailed accounts of this first encounter between the Moslem and the Russing. It proves to have been DIED.

The system of this suit of Sephen T. Fulliam and John, Binzabeth and Nancy.

The system of this suit is, for a decree to declare understand the system of the suit is, for a decree to declare understand the system of the suit is, for a decree to declare understand the system of the suit is, for a decree to declare understand the system of the suit is, for a decree to declare understand the system of the suit is, for a decree to declare understand the system of the suit is, for a decree to declare understand the system of the suit is, for a decree to declare understand the system of the suit is, for a decree to declare understand the system of the suit is, for a decree to declare understand the system of the suit is, for a decree to declare understand the system of the s from my own country making the most minute inquities to the mode in which a distinguished statesman proposes to to the mode in which a distinguished statesman proposes to consume the smoke of London, which they say, if it can be an affair of much more importance than at first stated. After a continued fire from midnight of November 1st, to daybreak accomplished, will be the greatest blessing to all the manu-

this position they threw shot and shell with great effect up to the Dighestan would soon become the Seltan and Proto the very contrance of a village wheave Gen. Dannenberz, was directing the attack. A telegraphic dispatch sent to the French Government, and immediately (on the 13th inst.) communicated to the Turkish Minister at Paris, says that the Russians twins draw the Turkish from their mediates but the implication of the war between Schamul and the Russians to the contract of the war between Schamul and the Russians the contract of the war between Schamul and the Russians the contract of the second of the s communicated to the Turkish Minister at Paris, says that the Russians twice drove the Turks from their position, but that on the third day (by this dispatch called November 4) the Tarks dispersed the Russians twice decisions with the loss above stated. The Russian loss in officers was particularly severe, the enemy's marksmen having apparently endeavered to pick off emy's marksmen having apparently endeavered to pick off there are certain details and certain results which always in as many as they could. It is particularly noticed that the end come to light. The war of the Caucasus has lasted disabled officers are almost without exception wounded by disabled officers are almost without exception wounded by for fifty three years, and has worn out the ablest generals of the conical halls of the chassenr regiments, organized on the Russia, Zizianoff, Yermeloff, Grables, Sass, Neidhardf, Romeld, et al. model of the celebrated French chasseers of Vincennes.—
The Turkish artiflery was heautifully served. The Russians, too, stood manfully to their arms, and the affair had all the in that direction. It has cost immense sums to the Russian too, stood manfally to their arms, and the affor had all the in that direction. It has cost immense sums to the Russian features of a pitched battle. Omer Pacha did not command in empire; and notwithstanding all the efforts made, it is at pre-Obson. The position of Oltenitza is very strong; the left sent so little advanced that the general-in-chief, Prince Wost by the fortress of Silistria and the fort of Turtukai — se gunners in Turtukai fired with such precision during battle, that the shots passing over the heads of the Turks, great execution among the Russians. A report says Russians lost eight gens.

Referring to this engagement, a Vienna letter of the 10th sys: "It is not likely that the following startling news will find its way into the papers, but you may tely implicitly Our own information received before the outcreas a sill find its way into the papers, but you may tely implicitly tillities represented about 32 000 men, with 140 gans, as statilities represented about 32 000 men, with 140 gans, as statilities represented about 32 000 men, with 140 gans, as statilities at bead onariers and in the interior interior in the complete than is generally supposed.

The complete than is generally supposed. of the other side.

Weachery,) was more complete than is generally supposed.—
The outposts nearest the river were Poles, and they not ontroops of all arms, whereas the Turks were described as missible tering but half these numbers. The strength assigned to Omar Pasta's army was about 60,000 or 70,000, and this appears to have been a more correct estimate than that forced of the other side.

Weachery,) was more complete than is generally supposed.—
The outposts nearest the river were Poles, and they not only permitted the Turks to cross without giving notice of their approach, but actually assisted them in the work of death.—
The cannonade lasted, with slight intermission, twenty-eight hours. The date was a mistake,—the affair began on the night between the 1st and 21, and Issied to the 31.

Only the other side. of the other side.

It was under these circumstances that the Turks commenced offensive operations; and the first intelligence teperated them as preparing to cross the Danube at the extreme points of Widdin and Brailow. Of the movements at the former action. With this view he left Bucharest on the Structure hand of the first and 2.1, and lasted to the 3.1.

On learning the defeat of Danubeng at Ohenitza, Prince Gortschakoff, without delay, took measures to attack the recent of the first and 2.1, and lasted to the 3.1.

On learning the defeat of Danuenberg at Ohenitza, Prince Gortschakoff, without delay, took measures to attack the former action. With this view he left Bucharest on the Structure hand of the first and 2.1, and lasted to the 3.1.

> that the battle had been fought. One account stated cirand driven across the river. Another account stated, no less positively, that the Russians had met with a terrible re-pulse. The locality of this battle is vaguely called "the 'teighborhood of Bacharest." Another report says "be-ween Widdin and Bucharest." And a third despatch, pro-

of Giurgevo be correct, the operation thus projected final have been already performed, though with a forc, it would seem, of only 2,000 men. Altogether, the strength of the Turks on the left bank can scarcely exceed 40,00, but as Comer Pasha had undoubtedly half as many more under his opinion can be formed from the tone of the newspapers and command, it might, of course, be increased every by.

If we consider the movements of the Russian, as for as they have been ascertained, we shall certainly find occasion for some surprise. It was at first reported, and apparently with some plausibility, that their main body was advancing from Bucharest to wards Krajova and Kalafat, with the riew.

Captain loglefield narrated to the Royal Geographical Soferies, at the first meeting of the season, the history of his

of encountering what then seemed to be the main body of ciety, at the first meeting of the season, the history of his the Turks. It was further added, also with much litely own and Captain McClare's recent adventures in the Arctic nood, that a decisive combat was impending.

Seas. Lieut. Cresswell also made a few remarks. Sir

This, however, was on the 28th ult., whereas we have not

Roderick J. Marchison, who presided, having read a letter received intelligence up to the 4th of this month, whic from Captain McClure, congratulated the scientific world on received intelligence up to the sin of this manner, but, on the cold the practical discovery of the Northwest Passage, and trary, appears to leave the Turks in quiet possession choped England would also endeavor to accomplish the North-Lesser Wallachia, though their strength there is set at onleast Passage to Behring's Straits. A conversation casued 12,000 men. At Olteniza, it is true, the Turkish division the subject, in which Captain Beechy and others took was attacked "as soon as it was seen." General Perlof part; the opinion seeming to be that the Northeast route ould not be accomplished in one season, even with the

That it ended to the advantage of the Turks who mail proved conclusively that Franklin and his party must have tained their positions, is a fact in some degree explained b passed through Wellington Straits to the north, and have tained their positions, is a last in some degree explained by passed through Wellington Straits to the north, and nave the circumstance that the Russians had but 9000 against probably reached an open sea, and that there they must be 12,000. But how came such a disparity of force to occusought for, if sought for at all. It was mentioned that within so short a distance of the Russian head quarters 21,200 sterling had been collected to erect a monument to if the battle really lasted 28 hours, there was notife time memory of Lieut. Bellot. With this money it was inforcements to come up. We read, it is true, threeded to erect a cenotagh at Greenwich, and hand over the Prince Gorischakoff had recently moved from Buchare salance to the mother and sisters of Bellot, who are poor. to Slatina, in order to meet the Turks advancing from Wi The Directors of the East India Company gave a dinner din, but, in this case, how is it that no account is given on the 12th learn to Lard Erbicoverything pertaining to the discoverything pertaining to the discoverything pertaining to the discoverything pertaining to the his operations in that quarter?

If the Ottomans in Lesser Wallachia had been crushed East India Company, it was pretty much of a family party FRANCE.

There is a very prevalent feeling that France and England cannot avoid being drawn into active hostilities in the East. It is even said that the French Government has proposed to Britain at once to order the fleets to the Black Sea. goes that at a dinner, last week, at St. Cloud, the Emperor, addressing several generals who were at table, said, while expressing his anxions desire for honorable peace, that Russia had gone too far, and that he thought the moment was at hand when neither honor nor interest would permit the sword of France to stumber any longer in its scanhard. at hand when neither honor nor interest would perint the sword of France to slumber any longer in its scabbaid.

The Czar's manifesto caused a great sensation in Paris.—
It was generally regarded as a contemptuous defiance of the Western Powers. A contempt which the feebleness of their diplemacy had provoked. The manifesto was noticed in this spirit by almost all the Paris press. The official Moniteur says: "We give this document in full, but consider it neces sary to preface it with some observatioes;" and then havin gone on, temperately, but distinctly, to show that the mani-testo is a tissue of misreprecentations, concludes by saying our intention cannot be to enter here into a useless discus-sion, but it has appeared to us indispensable to re-establish, as we comprehend it, the truth as to the real situation of

This editorial caused some excitement and led to a de-This editorial caused some excitement and led to a depression in the funds. The Constitutionnel expresses "extreme surprise and profound regret at the attitude which "the Czar had seen fit to assume." The Pays says "it is "difficult how the Czar can attempt to maintain that it is "the Porte whoghas infringed treatles." The Sciele, after marvelling how Russin could dare to assert that she had been provoked to war, continues, "the Nations who have "not been despoiled of their intelligence by despotism know "what reliance there is to be placed on the autocratic as-"what reliance there is to be placed on the autocratic as-"sertion of Nicholas f;" . . . "but to entertain any doubt that his standard will be forced to draw back, is to have no faith either in the two great Nations of Europe,

"or in the providential law of Progress."

The Presse is still more warlike; it says: "A European conflagration may yet be prevented, but the only way is "configration may yet be prevented, but the only way is "to reply to the Czar's manifesto by putting in line as many "shires of war as the state of the season will admit, and by "calling to arms as many soldiers as would be necessary, "supposing Austria and Prussia, constrained by Russia, "to be marching in her wake. The only way to keep the "flame from spreading is to be prepared for the worst at "ance."

AUSTRIA.

The position of Austria in the entanglements of the East syet undefined, notwithstanding a statement put forth in some of the German papers that M. de Bruck had been instructed to notify the Porte that Austria, having finally withdrawn its representative from the conference yet in session at Vicena large he appendent pourful in the structe. ion at Vienna, is to be considered neutral in the struggle A more probable statement is made, that notes are being exchanged between Vienna, Paris and London, for the purouse of clearly defining the position that Austria will assume in any contingency that may arise.

SCHAMYL AND THE CAUCASUS. [Translated from the Paris Constitutionnel, November 4.]

The recent appearance of Schamyl in the rich plains of Georgia, coinciding with the last news from the Danube, has all of a sudden given to the war of the Caucaeus and to its chief, a European importance which they did not possess before. The sudden attack on Tiffes by 20,000 mountaineers is not only the most recent incident of a struggle which has lasted for half a century, but the first episode of a great drama, in which the whole world takes an interest. And so public attention has turned spontaneously towards these Caucasian summits, which Mithridates alone was able to conquer, and which now hold in check all the forces of Rus-sia. Schamyl is henceforward the most energetic auxiliary of the Porte in its heroic effort for independence; and our renders will, we think, be glad to hear some particulars respecting this extraordinary man. Schamyl has been often compared to Abdel Kader, and there is, in fact, some analogy between the two leaders. Both arrived at the chief command by the prestige of their religious inspiration more even than by their courage and personal ability. Both have had the chief courage and personal ability. Both have had the courage and personal ability. Both have had the courage and personal ability are and the courage and personal ability. Both have had the courage of their receivable of their receivable of the courage and the course of their receivable of the courage and the course of the co for their object the enfranchisement of their race, and the lusion of the tribes which compose it, under the authority of their sole chief. But Abdel Kader was only a hadji, and he was obliged to borrow from civilization a part of his re-sources to maintain himself so long. Schamyl ained higher; he set himself up as the second prophet of Islanism; er, he set himself up as the second prophet of Islamian, er, he set himself up as the second prophet of Islamian, er, he set himself up as the second prophet of Islamian, er, he set himself up as the second prophet of Islamian, er, he set himself up as the second prophet of Islamian, er, and particularly to fuse into one the two great Mahomet, and particularly to fuse into one the two great Mahomet, and particularly to fuse into one the two great the eyes finely lined, brige, open and blue, with a calmness, the building at once. But the house was not removed, and the building at once. But the house was not removed, and the building at once. But the house was not removed, and the building at once. But the house was not removed, and the building at once. But the house was not removed, and the building at once. But the house was not removed, and the building at once. But the house was not removed, and the building at once. But the house was not removed, and the building at once. But the house was not removed, and better months afterwards the superlinendent met S, and better months afterwards the s that Allah dictated to him his will in periodical visions; and in that way he succeeded in creating around him an indomitable and devoted body of troops, whose blind abolicate documents and the succeeded to the succeeded in the obedience does not give way before any danger, and whose religious enthusiasm is capable of the greatwhose relig Schamyl is at present fifty-six years of age. He is a man of middle size, but of a determined appearance. His private life resembles that of Abadel-Kader, being soher and austere, and divided between prayer and action. His carrer as a warrior began in 1831.— His predecessors in the war were first Scheick Mausour, the his predecessors in the mark of this Khasi-Mollah, and then Hamsel Bey. The death of this beats him in the Democratic caucus. last gave him, at the age of thirty-seven, the supreme authority over the Mussulman tribes of the Caucasus; and then be ity over the Mussulman tribes of the Caucasus; and then begar that struggle of twenty years which has already cost
Russia more than the subjugation of Poland. It would be
wrong, however, to look on Schamyl as the uncontested
wrong, however, to look on Schamyl as the uncontested
leader of all the tribes of the Caucasus. That chain of
leader of all the tribes of the Caucasus. That chain of

the incidents of the war between Schamyl and the Russians ronzoff, does not consider himself safe in his palace at Titlis ch,) the right by a swamp impassable to horse, and the and asks for 120,000 men from his government to maintain himself in Georgia. The starting point of this war, half religious, half national

is the very conquest of Georgia. This Christian country was often ravaged by Tartar or Mogal hordes, who disputed was bound to commence scriously an organized blockade against the independent tribes who thus found themselves locked into the Empire. These tribes formed a population of about a million and a half, scattered over the Northern slopes of the Caucasus, in a country fertile, picturesque, almost inaccessible, watered by two great rivers the Terek and the Couban. It became necessary to protect at the same time the governments of the South and the new Asiaic conquest. The Cossacks of the Black sea and those of the Dispian sea were charged with guarding the immense steppes which extend from one sea to another; an active army ope ration, from the side of Asia, under the command of a genera in chief, invested with complete dictatorial powers; and it is thus that during fifty years the Russian power has tried, in vain to subdue, a handful of heroic soldiers, commanded by

The first salient fact of the annals of this war is the selure of the fortress of Akulcho, the residence of the prophet schamyl. It took place in 1839, under the command of General Grabbe, after a four months' siege and several mur-derous assaults. Schamyl saved himself alone: and only by one of those fanatical devotions which might be said to be borrowed from "the old man of the mountain." But he because only more powerful on that account over the population, who believed in his divine mission, and in 1842 he Budgated by certain speculators, said, 'under the Walls of hilating the half of his army in the defiles of Dargo. The Bucharest," and that "the Russians attribute to themselves disaster of Dargo is one of those whose inevitable echoes the victory." And yet another account states that the has pointed out to the whole of Europe the terrible chances fglit took place at Krajova—which is the most likely to be of the Caucasian war. Schamyl founded his reputation on correct, as we learn that on the 31 loct, the Turkish torce is; his boldness increased by means of it. Several successions and the several successions are successions. h; his boldness increased by means of it. Several successive invasions of the Tcherchens occupied the years 1843 and 1844, and the ignorance of the Generals who were sen That a battle has been fought appears highly probable.— against them, permits the victorious chief to establish defi-from Vienna we learn that fighting was certainly going on intively his theoretic power, and to organize his country and his army in a definite manner. Under this point of view, Schamyl has again proved himself a man of genius.— His operations as a legislator, and as a political creator, is as remarkable as his role of a prophet. The defect of Dargo has been since (in 1845) repaired by

he seizure of that fortress under the orders of Prince Worronzoff. But this brilliant success did not prevent Schamyl from invading in 1846 the territory of Kabardie; and it has not prevented him from appearing recently in Georgia, at the head of twenty thousand men, with sixty cannon; that to say, in greater force than ever. And in the presen circumstances, such an auxiliary as this is not to be des

The Prince Woronzoff, still Governor-General of the Caucasus, if caught between the horsemen of Schamyl and the gular troops of Turkey, would find himselt in a very criti-al position. The Ottoman empire has three fleets on the Black Sea to keep in check the two squadrons of Russia. It is known already that ammunition and officers have been sent by the Porte to Schamyl. Should hostilities commence, the Tcherkesses could not resist following in the wake of er, and in that case there would perhaps commence for the government of St. Petersburg one of those expiations of Providence which avenge the public feeling. The Caucasus besides has nothing to gain in civilization by its connection with Russia. There will always be more true liberty, more ustice, and more enlightened reforms on the side of the carries out the promise of Gulhane, than on the side of the onality of the nations in the vicinity of his vast empire.

OMER PACHA AND MUSTAPHA PACHA.

[From the London Chronicle, Nov. 6] The Vienna Lloyd publishes some interesting persons particulars respecting the Turkish Generalissino Omer Pacha, the writer says, is very much beloved by the soldiers, although he conforms very little to Mahometan customs mong other things, openly drinking wine at table. He has no harem, but one wife, an Austrian lady, from Transylvania. He is a perfect gentleman, a noble horseman, and an indefatigable soldler.

can stall officer, who writes to me from Shumla, dated

You are aware that a commander-in-chief is of as much importance as the whole army. Do not believe, for instance, that the ill-clothed and half-starved French battalions would have commenced at Montenotto a series of uninterrupted ictories, which lasted fifteen years, without a Bonaparte. have now been a month at Shumla, and have had occasion to know Omer Pacha, the scraskier, and will tell you what I think of him. He is a most frank, disinterested and loyal man, a zealous friend to the land of which he has become a subject, and to the army which he commands, and which he has brought to a state of great perfection. His personal apcarance is handsome, and he possesses very great personal ourage. His age may be about fifty-two. To this you mus uld great military instruction and experience, and a natural netion t for military affairs. With such qualities he has, as you may easily imagine

an irresistible influence over the forces he commands, pos-sessing their full confidence. By origin a Croat, he was ed-ucated in the military schools of his country. When yet very young he left the Austrian service and repaired to Convery young he left the made himself master of the Turkish stantinople, where he made himself master of the Turkish language. He was appointed to a situation in the war department. The Sultan Mahmoud created him major in the rmy, as a recompense for his services whilst thus engaged. te has since risen to the highest posts. He owes his pres ent position to his sword, and has been a marshal for sever-al years. He successfully commanded the Turkish troops Syria, Bosnia, and Montenegro.

"I speak of him thus particularly to you, in order to make you well acquainted with all the elements which Turkey at this moment possesses for the war. I was also desirous of contradicting the report spread not long since, that Omer Pasha was an Hungarlan sergeant, a deserter from the Austrian army, who had all of a sudden been made marshal of the empire and grand seraskier.

"The chief of his staif is Major General Ahmed Pacha, who has studied at Vienna. He was director of the militay academy at Pera, and unites much instruction to zeal and You know the importance of this post,

Mustapha Pacha, Reis Pacha, or president of the council of the army, occupies a situation which does not exist in European armies. He is an energetle, active, and trank man, and he the conservation of a good soldier.

European armies. He is an energetic, active, and frank man, and has the appearance of a good soldier.

"The chief head-quarters of the seraskier are also composed of some other superior officers, educated at the military academies of Vienna; and of many young officers who had received their education at the military college of Pera. The fortifications that have been constructed under their auspices, along the line of the Danube, speak favorably of "I brought from Europe the most incorrect notions of the

Torkish army, which my journey to Shumla has succeeded in rectifying. Hitherto I thought that personal valor, united to ferocity, disorder, and indiscipline, were the main features of the Moslem forces, and I attributed to these troops as much energy in the attack as disorganization and panic atterwards. The foreign officers and the German instructors, who have rendered the greatest services to this army, and who well know it, assure me, however, that the Turkish soldier is made of good stuff, jovial and obedient, and ever en-during under hardships. The rapidity with which the new recruits who have just been incorporated are instructed, prove beyond all things the aptitude of these people for mili tary purposes. All the elements for forming an excellen army exist. A few years time for development—and let the military academy of Pera be increased in proportion with the army, by educating a greater number of young men there—let the position of the lleutenants and captains be applicated—and the growth of the second and the ameliorated-and the army will be as good as those of the Western Powers.

"As it is, this army is infinitely superior to the opinion in which it is generally held, and to judge of it by the forces at present concentrated at Shumla, it may be safely stated not to be belied any army for precision in tactics and the manonuvree of the three arms-infantry, cavalry, and artillery-united. You will see that if war really commences, and the Gordian knot, which diplomacy has but the more entangled, given to the seraskier (Omer Pacha) for his on good fortune and chance, which, after all, play a grea part in all wars.
THE CZAR OF RUSSIA.

A letter recently received from the Baltic thus speaks of the personal appearance of the Emperor Nicholas:—His face is strictly Grecian-forehead and nose is one grand line; the eyes finely lined, large, open and blue, with a calmness, around him whose blind danger, and danger, and the great the mouth regular, teeth fine, chin prominent, with dark moustache and small whisker; but not a sympathy in his face!—
His mouth sometimes smiles, his eyes never.

MESSRS, McDONALD AND COBB .- The telegraph has disseminated throughout the country from Washington a statement that Gov. McDonald was some time eince at

heats him in the Democratic caucus.

As recards so much of this story as relates to the judgeship, it is doubtless as new to every one else in Georgia as to
ourselves. We are confident that it is purely fictitious.—
The fact doubtless is that neither McDonald nor Cobb be-

NUMBER 61.

TEXAS-THE PACIFIC RAIL ROAD. A public dinner was given to Gen. Rusk, United States

Senator, at Austin, Texas, on the 5th inst., which was largely attended by members of the Legislature and prominent citizens from all parts of the State.

Gen. Rusk took the opportunity to give his opinions at large on the subject of the Pacific Rail Road, and develop from the properties of the Pacific Rail Road, and develop freely his opinions upon the practicability and mode of building it through Texas, which he enlarges upon as the most

The train of his argument is to show that the line near the southern portion of the United States, terminating in San Diego, is in every military point of view the best for national defence. It would moreover create the necessity and the means for connecting San Diego with San Francisco by a coast road; thus creating a line of defences better than large armies and fleets, bringing the available forces of the United States within ten days of any exposed point along the im-

As to the line within Texas, Mr. Rusk advises that as few

specific points as possible should be named, until the general scheme is sufficiently organized. The general idea he supis the very conquest of Georgia. This Christian country was often ravaged by Tartar or Magul hordes, who disputed among themselves for the conquest of Asia. It thought to find a protector in a people Christian like itself, and put itself under the patronage of Russia. From patronage to incorporation there was but one step: this step was cleared incorporation there was but one step: this step was cleared Russia a new trans-Caucasian kingdom. But from that time was bound to commence scriously an organized blockade to Russia step was cleared who are the confidence of the route, that there is plenty of Gen. Rusk says the most fertile he ever saw in his life.

Gen. Rusk says thus sketches his plan for the building of the road. Texas has no accumulated capital, nothing to invest: road. Texas has no accumulated capital, nothing to invest; but she has a vast amount of unappropriated lands of immense value, out of which he would find the means of establishing connections with such other States as have means and funds. There are 800 miles within Texas of the line of

the most favored route. Mr. Rusk then suggests that the State should grant twenty sections of land to the mile to a company contracting for the building of the road, with authority to connect with other routes, not designating any particular starting point on the East, but stipulating that is should not begin North of a particular point, but might commence anywhere South of it in the State. That policy will give those who are willing to invest capital a chance to examine and satisfy themselves of the best starting point and route; it will bring those at the end of that route, tho connective points with other roads, to terms. In order to secure the advantages of the connection.

He proposes that the company should be required to de-

posit \$200,000 in the Treasury of the State, to be forfeited in case a certain length of road is not finished within a year, and a forfeiture of the charter and the road finished, and the State might require reletting to another company, if a certain length of the road should not be finished, yearly, until the whole was completed. These terms, he thinks, would not be onerous to bona fide contractors who have the means, and intend in good faith to build the road, and not

nake a speculation by the sale of privileges.
The amount of public land in Texas is 102,747,000 acres and the appropriation he recommends would require 0,240,000 acres. He considers that the gain in the increased value of the reserved lands would repay immediately many times over the value of the land granted. He thinks the aid of Congress can be depended upon—we suppose by grants of lands in aid of those portions of the roads which he beyond the State of Texas. The United States have no

Gen. Rusk presses this subject upon the action of the legislature of Texas, which is now in session. "Postpone it for a year," and he fears the opportunity may be lost by he superior exertions of the friends of other routes .- [N. O Picayune.

The London correspondent of the National Intelligencer

The panic respecting the corn-market is somewhat allay ed. Our larmers begin to think they have underrated the produce of their own crops, and our importers think more orn may come from abroad than a few weeks ago was thought probable; and the joint effect has been a fall of 5s. per quarter in the price of wheat, and a reduction in the price of the bread loaf. The strikes of the workmen and laborers is a fearful feature in the present position of England, particularly as almost every day the mischief is Increasing .-We have neither space, time, nor shility to discuss the sub-ject. It is employing the pens of the ablest writers, and occupies the attention of leading men of all parties. We see great future mischief, and know of great present distress and evere mercantile loss arising from this now very serious bu

CONSUL BENNETT'S REPORTED TREATY with the Brazilian Government relative to the navigation of the Amazon, was not made under the direction of the Government of the was the arrangement made by Consul B. alth the Brazilian authorities. The truth of the story is as follows, viz: Mr. Bennett, as the agent for an American company, purchased of a Brazilian subject certain rights and privileges of nextgation of the Amozon and its tributaries which had been acorded to him some six or eight years before, by the Brazilian authorities. It now turns but that, very recently, the latter conceive that they have found a flaw in their original grant, which will justify them in opening the navigation of those waters to the vessels of all the world; thus depriving the original grantee and his. the original grantee and, hir.

birds in dry climates are now explored, for the manure de-posited upon them, and the winged inhabitants, we presume, hardly know what to make of the strange visitors, who scale cliffs with shovels on their shoulders, and drive them from their nests. A Baltimore Paper mentions that consifrom their nests. A maitimore Paper mentions that considerable deposits of guano have been discovered in the Gulf of Mexico and its vicinity, within a few days sail or Baltimore, and that navigators are now bringing it into that city. There are large tracts of land in Maryland and Virginia, formerly fertile, but now worn out, which might probably be nierly fettile, but now worm of manure, and gusno contains the ingredients for the nourishment of plants in so concenthe ingredients for the nourisament or plants in so concentrated a form, that it may be profitably employed on fields too remote from large cities for the transportation of so bulky an article as ordinary manures. In the counties of Cecil, Fairfux and Frederick, according to the Baltimore Times, the Mexican guano has been used with great benefit.

Mexican guano has been used with great senent.

The Mexican guano is said to be deficient in ammonis, which is no doubt occasioned by the rains that fall on it in the gulf, and to abound in phosphate of lime, which it owes probably to the bones of fish. It has been recommended by the Highles, the saids agricultural chemist of Mayland. probably to the bones of nan. It has been recommended by Dr. Higgins, the state agricultural chemist of Maryland, that it should be used mingled with Peruvian gnano, in order to acquire a due proportion of ammonia. The mixture proposed, is two-thirds Mexican guano and one-third Peru-

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE IN CONSTANTINOPLE, (From a Constantinople Letter.)
To day are to be celebrated the nuptials of the Grand

Vizier's daughter with a son of Mazloum Bey, locum tenens, Minister of Finance. All the great functionaries are invited to assist at this ceremony and a sumptuous banquet of nearto assist at this ceremony and a sumptuous sanquet of nearly three hundred covers is prepared for their reception. Marriage is no trifle in the East. Open house is kept for several days, several hundred persons are regaled with all the profusion and hospitality of the Osmanla. A stranger entering at any hour of the day or night is immediately presented with coffee, sherbet, and the chibouque; and if he be "peckish," with coffee, sherbet, and the chibouque; and if he be "pectals, as is infallibly the case, a tray, groaning under the weight of its contents, all piping hot, soon follows on the head of sn airas. The schandik, or men's apartment, resounds with upcontious mirth, with bustle and activity. The harem is hong with splendid cashmere shawls, and all decked out in gayest, argregous trim; yet, strange to say, the huge night cap of the orgeous trim; yet, strange to say, the huge night cap o prigeous trim, and his shaving apparatus, are described, so-cording to usage, as a prominent decoration of the nuptial chamber. The bride in vestal garb, and veiled in her duvak, occupies the post of honor on the divan; her cheeks, chin and forehead protected by splendid talismans from the influence of the evil eye. As evening now advances, at the Eshrefsaat, or propitious hour, the bridegroom enters the harem, distributing in all directions handsful of gold and silver coin. Having performed religiously his ablutions and offered up the prayers of Yazis or the first watch, ho is then introduced by the Zaki Kadim into the apartment of his zpouse, whom he unveils and sees for the first time; and having taken off the talismans from her face, he places on her turban an algrette, the Moslem marriage pledge. A boiled fawl is then served up on a silver tray, which, the bridegroom carving in summary Turkish style, is reduced to atoms in a twinkling; and having hiped himself, and put a morsel into the lady's mouth, the remnants are carefully prefrom the influence of the evil eye. As evening now advanmorsel into the lady's mouth, the remnants are carefully preserved as a matter of much linportance. Finally, after repast, a slave enters with eilver ewer and a towel; as is usual for ablution, and then the bride in dutiful bearing presents her lord with coffee and the chiboque, and both apply themselves to amorous chat and courtship.

WARD, THE MURDERER .- A letter from Louisville to one of the Cincinnati papers states that the Ward murder case continues to be much talked about in the former city, many idle tales being originated in reference to it. On Frimany lose takes being it was reported that Matthew Ward had escaped by dressing in the clothes of his wife, and passing the guards with his sister, unsuspected. The story, however, turact out a fiction. He occupies a large room in the second story of the city prison, is handsomely accommodated, and enjoys the fat of the land. Every lawyer of ability in Loneyilla has been retained for the defence. The prosecution, it is said, will make an effort to secure the services of Governor County. Corwin.

A WARNING TO BAD WRITERS .- The Toledo Blade tells a good story of a man who owned a building which was situated on land belonging to the Michigan Central Rail Road. The superintendent, who writes a very bed hand, sent a short letter to Mr. S., ordering him to remove the building at once. But the house was not removed, and be a pass over the road, and had been riding back and forth all the summer on the strength of it!

Governor Vroom, the American Minister to Prussia, it appears was required to dress himself in uniform for reception at Court, notwithstanding Secretary Marcy's instructions to at Court, not all the King of Prossia will not the contrary. It appears that the King of Prossia will not allow any deviation from the usages heretofore regarded at his audiences and receptions, and prohinits official introductions in plain costume .- | Philadelphia News.